

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1868.

[No. 2106.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character the
usual wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Sept. 9.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROFILE LIKENESS'S

SOON IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
TEXT door to Mr. L. ROBINSON'S Store on
King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian
Queen Tavern.

January 13.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 gr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
10 casks Rice,
10 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by

Carlett and Fisk.

November 19.

RAILS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to pur-
chase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak
RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Came-
don.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November
next.

The three-story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low.

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

20 bags green Coffee

45 hogsheads well flavored Rum

15 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,

Scotch Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

10 do. Malaga

30 quarter casks Lisbon

15 do. particular Tenerife

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

40 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

30 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

sale on hand—with a number of other

articles—all of which he will sell low on his

former terms.

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quali-

ty CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish

to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete
House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a su-
perior quality.

A. Newton.

February 8.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the estate of James
Lawson, on account of purchases made at
Occoquan, under a decree of the federal
court, are hereby informed that their bonds
are in possession of the subscriber and that he
is authorised to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

February 13.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M.
cholls, on the north side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-
gerald, situate on Water-street, having every
convenience to accommodate a genteel fam-
ily. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-
ply as above.

January 12.

MR. G. ENRIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the
Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Prattising*
Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

MR. ENRIS begs the parents who have
children to be instructed, will please to send
them as soon as possible, so as to give them
an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as
he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the con-
clusion of his school for their amusement
which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as execu-
tor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn,
deceased, respectfully requests those who have
claims against the estate, to lodge them prop-
erly authenticated, in the hands of Robert
L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John W. Peyton,
of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-
ward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased,
will please make payment to either the above
mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,
containing two pair of Stones and the
necessary machinery for manufacturing flour;
also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a
Saw Mill, all in complete order. This pro-
perty is very convenient to Alexandria, and
situated in a most excellent neighborhood for
wheat and for retailing goods. For the a-
mount of the purchase, wet and dry goods
would be taken for a considerable part or per-
haps all, or some Alexandria property would
be taken for a part. For further particulars
enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story Dwelling House and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or

Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice qual-
ity

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-

ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golben Cheese 1st quality,

11 ton assorted Patent Shot,

50 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior

quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipped Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

20 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of

Wines, Liqueurs and Groceries, he will sell

low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit
of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d
day of March next, upon the premises, the fol-
lowing tract of LAND; to wit

One Tract containing 374 a-
cres, laying in Fairfax county upon the Ox
road, adjoining the lands of Edward Wash-
ington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of
Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies
level and is well watered, and at least one half
is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a
tract in the county of Prince William, con-
taining 120 acres, whereon George Mills now
lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles
above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the
following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the

24th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—
This land is under cultivation, lies well, is
well watered and is under rent from year to
year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies ad-
joining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince
William county, in a good neighbourhood, a-
bout 1 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan,
and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can
not have possession of this tract before the 1st
of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

Will be sold, the following day on the premises,
being the 25th day of March,

One other Tract of Land con-
taining 200 acres, immediately at Bland's
ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles a-
bove the town of Occoquan, this land is well
improved has good buildings, calculated for a
tavern, store and distillery, with convenient
out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the par-
chaser, to each of these tracts, on the first pay-
ment being made, the purchasers giving a
trust deed on all the premises to secure the
payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15] dts.

ALMANACS for 1868,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

CAUTION.

I caution the public not to trust, on my ac-
count, a boy of the name of William Devaux,
who was bound apprentice to me, as I have
given up his indenture—he having robbed
Captain John Harper and other gentlemen,
in my shop, of their pocket-books and a con-
siderable sum of money.

Christopher Gird.

February 29.

The present Sadler and
Harness-maker at Occoquan, being about to
move away, the situation will be vacant. En-
couragement will be given to a man of good
character who will prosecute said business.

N. Ellicott.

February 27.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,
A NEGRO BOY,

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need
apply but such as can be well recommended.
Apply to

JOHN CADSBY.

Feb. 24.

FISH.

THE subscriber will engage to supply from
one to two millions of TERP LUGS during
the coming season, at six shillings per thou-
sand—at his landing, four miles below Alex-
andria.

William Foote.

February 22.

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Slattery

4 bales Russia SHEETINGS

3 do. RAVENS DUCK

12 do. ALMONDS

2 hds. COFFEE

30 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bls. and 2 hds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

NOTICE.

I bartered for a note of 120 dollars, drawn
some months ago by one SAWYER, and now
payable; but cannot withhold my surprise, at
the way he has managed with it. He now
says it was fraudulently obtained, and he will
not consent to pay it. Why, in the name of
honesty, did he not advertise it immediately,
to prevent the innocent from being deceived
with it? His notice of yesterday, however,
solves the problem at once. He says I was
so inconsiderate as to take the note without en-
quiring of him whether it would be paid! A
handsome compliment on the wisdom of a
Representative of the U. States!—I should
have been loath to have insulted him by "en-
quiring" if he really would be as good as his
promise! If the runners of banks had this
to do with all paper they discounted, they
would indeed be runners. Had Madame For-
tuna smiled on Mr. S. instead of the villain
that defrauded him, would he, on discovering
him to be a shaker, have returned him the
spoils, or would he have bore it off with amaz-
ing resignation?

I must proceed legally to obtain the amount
of the note.

Robert Hall.

February 26.

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after hav-
ing struck several times his overcoat,
ran away from Nottley-Hall farm, opposite
Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY,
between 21 and 22 years of age; he is well
made, stout and strong; his skin very black,
eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips ex-
tremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice
weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in
answering questions; had on when he went
off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in dif-
ferent parts, with pantaloons of country cloth,
and a blue great coat. Any person who will
secure said negro, so that his owner may get
him again, shall be adequately rewarded by
making application to the subscriber, living
on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 8

AT A MEETING of the WASHINGTON SOCIETY of ALEXANDRIA, at GADSBY'S HOTEL, 22d FEBRUARY, 1868.

It was Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to JOHN LAW, Esq. for his elegant and appropriate Oration, this day delivered, and that a Copy thereof be requested for publication.

G. DENEALE, Sec'y.

ORATION.

THE custom of celebrating at appointed periods the memory of the "mighty dead," whatever may have been in most instances its origin or object, it is principally recommended by its advantageous influence on the spirit of the community. The elaborate, tho' fleeting eulogiums of an humble pageyrist can have no effect in enhancing the merit of the character, intended to be honored; and the custom might perhaps be entirely exploded, as superfluous, if it could not be appreciated as an important auxiliary to national education. By presenting to the view of the zealous citizen a model for imitation, it operates as the strongest incentive to virtuous and active exertions. By evincing in the people a susceptibility to the impressions of moral excellence, it has a tendency to keep alive those generous feelings of patriotism, that self-devotion to the public cause, which constitute the chief bulwark of a nation. Gratitude, expressing with unaffected feeling, her sense of obligations, presents at all times a virtuous and interesting scene; but the scene becomes highly animating, when it embraces a numerous and enlightened society; when the tribute, tho' it flows from the heart, is nothing but an act of justice to the memory of an illustrious benefactor.

The history, however, of few nations has recorded the existence of any character that can be justly made the subject of panegyric, or selected as a proper example for emulation. The generality of governments have a natural tendency to debase the minds of their subjects to a level with their own narrow policy and principles; and whenever any uncommon merit appears within their sphere, their suspicious jealousy endeavors to circumscribe its utility, or obscure its lustre in the public eye. But it was the happiness of America, even before its emancipation, to experience, in a very slight degree, the chilling influence of political evils. Removed from the immediate vigilance of the ruling power, it enjoyed a comparatively large portion of freedom, which gave an ample scope for the expansion of every laudable feeling; and though yet in its infancy, few nations can present, within an equal period, a brighter constellation of worthies. It can already boast of having produced a hero, who was perhaps as perfect as human frailty would permit; who, for dignity of mind, purity of intention, and utility of conduct, stands unparalleled and alone. While other civilized nations are condemned to celebrate the anniversary of some canonized monk, or the birth-day of royal profligacy or folly, Americans may celebrate the birth-day of their nation, or pay the voluntary tribute of their gratitude to the memory of WASHINGTON.

At a name, so renowned in the annals of our country, a crowd of the most interesting reflections rush upon the mind; and the eulogist is bewildered in the consideration of a character, which, in every point of view, exhibits equal grounds for admiration, and example. In the contemplation of public virtues so disinterested and active, the patriot zeal of youth, and age may receive constant confirmation. From the difficulties, and vicissitudes of his military career, the warrior may learn the means and causes of victory; and be stimulated to the exercise of every characteristic of magnanimity. From his dignified conduct, as Chief Magistrate of the union, the statesman may imitate his coolness in deliberation, and energy in action. In the humble situations of life, the farmer may study the advantages of industry, and economy from the Cincinnati of Mount Vernon; and all ranks and classes of society may be taught, from his great example, the necessity of self-reverence and propriety of deportment, for the attainment of an honorable reputation.

There is a degree of perfection, which baffles the power of panegyric; and leaves no room but for a cold analysis of the constituent qualities of a character, which, by its aggregate merits, has already commanded our affections. From so difficult, and thankless a task, the mind of diffidence would have willingly retired, if it could not hope for favor in the partiality of an indulgent audience. The citizens of Alexandria were ever the sincerest admirers, the most intimate acquaintances of WASHINGTON; and reciprocally enjoyed the largest portion of his confidence, and love. The sentiments which they breathed for their neighbor, and their friend, when his presence irradiated their society, still glow in the breasts of this assembly; and in their predilection for the subject, they

may perhaps forget, and excuse the deficiencies of the speaker.

But the mind, that has been contaminated with the errors of a vicious education, that can follow with pleasure only the sanguinary footsteps of a celebrated destroyer, will feel no interest in the life and character of a hero, whose sole ambition was to be useful; whose greatest triumph were over fortune and himself. The actions of Washington had for their object the happiness of his country, and not the gratification of a selfish vanity. The alluring prospect of a fruitless victory could never tempt him to a rash destruction of his army; nor could the flattering trappings of power ever seduce him from his duty, "to wade thro' slaughter to a throne." In the description, therefore of his virtues, the brilliant colorings of fancy must be discarded, for the sober language of reality; and perhaps a simple narrative of his actions would constitute the highest monument to his fame.

He was descended from a respectable family, which had long been settled in America—Virginia has the honor of claiming him as her son; a state, which has ever been distinguished for the wisdom and talents of its citizens, and which was originally founded by a Raleigh and a Smith, the brilliant subjects of poetry and romance. His parents were engaged in rural pursuits, and Washington himself was born and educated in the country, where every useful faculty and habit of the mind, has long taken its favorite abode. His early years were not disgraced by any of those indecorous instances of dissipation, which injudicious biographers describe and palliate with apparent pleasure as proofs of genius. The natural strength of his constitution was corroborated by temperance and exercise; and the majestic dignity of his stature surpassed the ordinary measure of mankind. The instruction which he received, an European master of arts might probably despise, because it did not consist in the idle acquisition of the idioms of an obsolete language, or in a knowledge of the crude notions of antiquity; acquisitions, which only deceive the pedant, by the semblance of science, and instead of being the handmaids of action, are generally obstacles to worldly promotion. Like Franklin's, his education principally consisted in a thorough knowledge of his own language, which gave him the command of a pure and perspicuous diction; and those studies which formed the basis of his intended profession. To enter the navy of England was his first destination. But Heaven had created him for higher purposes and views; and the timid partiality of his mother was the instrument that diverted the design. When strengthened by experience, the man of natural genius soon discovers and pursues the proper direction of his mind, and is early destined to overthrow the obstacles in his course to celebrity; as a rapid stream, by the force and accumulation of its waters, finally overwhelms the barriers that confine it. It was thus, according to the naturalist, that our river forced its passage to the ocean; and thus the hero, who has consecrated its favorite shores, rose above the vale of obscurity, broke down the ramparts of illegal power, and diffused happiness and plenty over a numerous, and grateful people.

At a period, when youth is almost privileged to be thoughtless, his merits had obtained him the confidence of the acting governor of Virginia. When scarcely past his twenty first year, he was sent on a dangerous expedition through the Indian nations; and the report he then made of his movements and observations, evinced the precocity of his judgment. But it was not until Braddock's unfortunate defeat, whom he had accompanied as an aid, that the strength of his character was fully displayed. His advice, on the mode of conducting the campaign, had been disregarded, as the suggestions of inexperience; but in the moment of danger, when circumstances had proved the error of his commander, he left his bed of sickness, and saved the remains of the routed troops, from the destructive stratagem of the foe. The providence of Heaven seems then to have been peculiarly interested in his welfare. Of the aids of Braddock, he alone survived the battle; and though his activity had particularly marked him out to the animosity of the Indians, and several balls passed through his coat; yet to the astonishment both of his enemies and friends, he left the field without a wound.

The confidence, which his judicious conduct on this occasion, had excited, obtained him shortly after the chief command of the forces, which were raised for the protection of the frontier settlements. In the arduous exercise of this duty, which, from the paucity of his forces, and the nature of the war, gave him no opportunity of performing any brilliant achievement, he continued for three years, until the expulsion of the French from the Ohio had secured the repose of Virginia, and rendered his services no longer necessary to his country. On his resignation, he retired, as a private citizen, to his estate, with the regret and affection of his soldiers; and married a lady, whose amiable society guided the passage of his future years.

It may perhaps be born in the dignity of a serious composition, to notice an individual of a sex whom prejudice or necessity has excluded from all active employments. But the sight of domestic felicity, the contemplation of female virtues, is interesting to the first

feelings of the heart; and propriety does not forbid me, on the present occasion, to recall to the memory of an assembly, the most frequent inmates of the parlour of Mount Vernon, the virtuous and amiable lady who formed the ornament and happiness of their society. To all the pleasing qualities of an equitable temper, which, by its perennial softness, could not fail to conciliate affection, she united the more elegant accomplishments and faculties of the mind. Her attachment to her husband was without weakness or affection; and while she was proud of her union with a man, so far above his species, she preserved in society the same dignified reserve, over her conduct, and her feelings, that distinguished the great example before her. With equal dignity and decorum, she presided over her department as her consort in his sphere. With equal pleasure, she lived at the retreat of Mount Vernon as when she moved, the centre of fashion, in the gay scenes of Philadelphia and New York; and her eulogium may be expressed in one undeniable remark, that her union with the man of her heart had never given her a single pang, but when death called him from her side.

In the society of this superior woman Washington passed on his estate the interval of fifteen years, that elapsed between his departure from the army and the commencement of the American revolution, promoting the happiness and prosperity of his friends, and occasionally representing his country in the legislature of the state. Against the novel authority which the mother country, about this period, arrogated over the colonies, though it was equally repugnant to reason, policy and the constitution, his patriotic spirit was roused into an active and decided opposition. When experience had proved, that the petitions and remonstrances of the several states had been treated with contempt; that America was required to give unlimited submission to every exaction that an avaricious government could devise, the expediency of a general union and the convention of a congress for the general safety, were unanimously acknowledged, and Washington was elected, with a corps of worthies whose names will live, to the remotest ages, to represent the state of Virginia. The same conciliatory course which had been pursued by the states was again adopted by the confederation, and again treated with disregard. Every opprobrious measure was resorted to by the parent nation to humble her complaining children. Troops were daily introduced into the country from abroad, and hireling foreigners were employed and professed for the unnatural warfare. The dispute was hastened to a crisis by the wanton effusion of blood on the plains of Lexington; and America was compelled to appeal to the God of armies in vindication of her cause. With an unanimous voice Washington, equally conspicuous for his firmness and valor, for his prudence and integrity, was appointed to the chief command of the continental forces.

At this period begins the history of united America, and a new epoch is opened in the history of the world. A succession of bright and vivid scenes burst upon the mind, and the eye of genius may contemplate with delight, the spectacle of a nation's regeneration.

In considering the origin and events of that splendid revolution, it is difficult to conceive the infatuation of the British court in believing that a powerful and flourishing people would have ever long submitted to the government of a distant legislature, in which they were not represented; that a nation, descended from ancestors, who had braved the ocean, and the storm, and savages, more ferocious than the elements, to seek the mountain nymph of independence, in an unknown wild, could have ever willingly brooked the arbitrary control of the narrow spirit of colonization. The claim on the part of Great Britain was to the purse strings of American wealth, and its concession would have placed the dear earned rewards of American industry in the selfish hands of commercial monopoly: It was therefore a contest between reason and power; between right and tyranny; it was an attempt by the mother country to keep in a perpetual minority, a banding, that had been disowned in its birth, and perhaps flourished by the neglect of its parents. Even the pensioned pen of Johnson labored without avail, in support of his ministerial opinion; and the loss of its natural energy was supplied by dogmatical assertion, the never failing resource of defeated argument. He told the world that "taxation was no tyranny; and America replied, that revolution was no rebellion."

The ministers of England soon discovered, that these states were neither to be cheated, nor bullied into a surrender of their rights; and the sublime and novel spectacle was exhibited to the world, of three millions of people, tho' destitute of experience, or the means of defence, declaring themselves, with one voice, a free and independent nation. The triumph of fame will sound, to the remotest posterity, the name of John Hampden, in honor of his dauntless opposition to the arbitrary exactions of a tyrant. In the instance of the American revolution, we behold a whole nation, animated by the same spirit, and influenced by the same principles; and views, not actuated by a capricious love of innovation, nor blindly biased by designing leaders; but following the dictates of reason, and truth in its conduct; feeling indignation at an unwarrantable assumption of

power, and risking every earthly blessing in defence of its natural privileges and rights. Was it possible that such a spirit could be quenched? That such a nation could be conquered? A nation is invincible. Experience has proved the correctness of the principle, except in those cases, where the superiority of force is excessive, that conquest can only be effected over a nation of slaves, who feel as little attachment to their own government as to the invader, and who regard a change of masters, as a prospect of new felicity.

From the spirit, therefore, evinced throughout the American revolution, a judicious politician might easily have predicted the result. Though neither the slender resources of the country, nor the experience of the American soldiery, enabled them to achieve any brilliant or decisive exploits, though they were surpassed by their enemies in wealth, discipline and number, yet they obtained the long looked for victory, by a resolute adherence to their cause, by a ready acquiescence in every privation, and by the vigilant activities, and firm integrity of their general. It was complained by Cornwallis, that a victory gave him no further advantage than a momentary security, and no longer territory than the limits of his camp. On the other hand, every success obtained by the Americans was a death blow to the expectations of the British. The slaughter of Bunker's Hill, the capture of the Hessians, the victories of Monmouth and Princeton, and the plains of Saratoga and Yorktown, whilst they confirmed the prospect of emancipation, gave an undiminished lustre to our arms.

These natural and obvious reflections afford abundant reason for the emotions of patriotism, and for the fullest confidence in our present strength and security. Since that momentous period, when all was comparatively doubt and disunion, when the nation was internally vexed by the secret opposition of many insidious foes, and bigoted associates, the scene has entirely changed—America has risen to an elevated rank among the greatest powers, and could now present a much more formidable attitude to any presumptuous invader. The cannon of an enemy might perhaps vainly rage upon our shores; an unprovoked government might excite the mercurial heat of the masses of unprotected innocence. The pirate might commit depredations on our commerce, and justify the wrong by the highwayman's plea of necessity. But revenge and retaliation are in our power. The period of European rule over this western hemisphere is past approaching; and we may securely defy the power of foreign armies and navies, while the patriotic spirit of the nation still glows as pure as in the most perilous periods of the revolution; and the high-minded American, ennobled by the consciousness of freedom, feels himself to be equal, if not superior, to the subject of any government on earth.

But the events and vicissitudes of the war, the success and disappointments of the American chief, are already too deeply impressed upon the memory of this audience, both by experience, and education, to require a desultory repetition. I will therefore hasten to the period, when the independence of our country was acknowledged by the foe, and no further necessity existed for the instruments of war. The moment had arrived, when the character of Washington was destined to receive the most genuine accession of splendor. An invincible world had already pronounced, that the example which had before been so frequently exhibited of armies, first attacking the liberty, and then usurping the government of their country, would be again realized; and that these states had, by their successful struggle, only exchanged one monarch for another. To the friends, as well as the enemies of America, it was obvious, that a general dissatisfaction, produced by the narrow resources of the confederation, prevailed thro' the army; that the war worn soldier reproached his country with ingratitude and injustice in denying his unrewarded old age to poverty and disease. An eloquent publication, exhorting the enemy to mutiny, had been circulated and read with avidity, through the camp. Many had imbibed, from the conduct of the war, the most hostile sentiments to republican institutions; and many were strongly attached to their commander, and totally unversed in political information. But the mind of Washington could not be seduced by the flattering, though dangerous temptations of power. The clamors of disaffection were hushed by his voice: the rubicon of his country's dependence was respected; and he prepared together with his army, to exchange the sword for the sickle, and the plough.

It was at the city of Annapolis, where congress was then sitting, that he appeared before the representatives of the nation, with a commission in his hands. The gallery of a session chamber was crowded with a numerous attendance; the principal officers of government, and the ministers of foreign nations were assembled, and every heart was big with gratitude, and affection towards the man, from whom their blessings had been derived. At the appearance of Washington, a general silence prevailed; a tear was seen in every eye, and a tear of sympathy also wet his cheek. But without a murmur, or a sigh, he paid the tribute due to the sovereignty of the people.

and his whole life testified a magnanimous declaration with satisfaction, the people with diffidence. There is a sacred halo radiating modesty thro' it adorns. The exercise any extraordinary powers he denied a sobriety and self and acknowledged by and tranquility of night inspire emotions, equally pure, as those excited by the historian of a future regular interest, the foot to retreat: and wait here on the laurels he had find any starts of restless selves; any sighs of dis Will he observe him bro in his cell, over the plea repenting of the power the melancholy madness of it? No. The chara is not to be measured by, and which the daily exp has established. The last resignation of power such rare occurrences highly extol the motives happiness that followed or Charles to their ostent But in Washington, it was fiction for an unambitious unaffected taste for a grat have ever been the favor virtuous and the wise; steps to the tranquil residence. In enjoying the pleasure, he possessed in searches of his mind: in improvements through his cultivating, by every soci ship of his neighbors and the enviable period of his er than the wisest, gene promptest despot on his th an affection of his country to his retreat, the in the civilized world, had the most distinguished le and his reputation had ag justice, which could not p ed by any subsequent act But too he had lived in glory, he had not lived in country. To have obtain Peace and Independence, the security or happiness was necessary that an ef should be established; an first consideration had be and alarming to be deni arisen among the states f uniform system of con them either refused or c with the requisitions of co and domestic debts of the liquidated and the charac America we daily decreas med these evils, Virgin least among the first state the wisdom and patriotism recommended a general gave weight to its recom the name of Washing his delegates. The occasi ous to permit him to r the call and wishes of his departure from the bowe reluctance; and on the mee the delegates at the city unanimously appointed the It is an object devoutly the proceedings of so enli bly collected for so novel purpose, may at some fat to the public. The wide f sented for their discussions and systems which must ed, and the several vote that must have passed on t ing principles of its memb body of political informati only be recommended by nations, who hereafter may less fortunately situated. labors of that convention i situation, which, tho' deri many on its first promulg the test of twenty years, w merits, and conducted the on the convent, and ackno mency of the people; and i ence will be found to con in the hands of the gene regulation only of our forei will exclusively resides in signatures of the states. F powers, perhaps more in much admired distinction, tive, legislative and judic not only a vigilant, admini parments is secured, but a placed against any possib our liberties. From the s usurpation can only spring with all the power of the na possess two affection of the we apprehend the danger tion into one government, on the superior benefits the

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and his whole life testifies the sincerity of his
magnanimous declaration, that he resigned
with satisfaction, the power he had accepted
with diffidence.

There is a sacred halo which a natural and
radiant modesty throws round the character
of a hero. The exercise of strong passions, or
any extraordinary powers, produces it. It cannot
be denied a sublimity and interest, which is
felt and acknowledged by all. But the silence
and tranquillity of night are calculated to
inspire emotions, equally pleasurable and sub-
lime, as those excited by the regent of the day.
The historian of a future age will follow, with
peculiar interest, the footsteps of Washington
to his retreat: and watch the repose of the
hero on the laurels he had acquired. Will he
find any starts of restlessness betray them-
selves; any sighs of discontent escape him?
Will he observe him brooding, like a hermit,
in his cell, over the pleasures he had lost; &
repenting of the power he had resigned, in
the melancholy madness of disappointed ambi-
tion? No. The character of Washington
is not to be measured by the ordinary stand-
ards which the daily experience of mankind
has established. The instances of a volunta-
ry resignation of power have been few, but of
such rare occurrences posterity cannot very
highly extol the motives that impelled, or the
happiness that followed either Sylla, Dioclesian
or Charles to their ostentatious retirement.
But in Washington, it was a natural predi-
lection for an unambitious station; it was an
unaffected taste for agricultural pursuits, which
have ever been the favorite occupation of the
virtuous and the wise; that led his willing
steps to the tranquil residence of Mount Ver-
non. In enjoying the fruitful resources of
pleasure, he possessed in the energy and re-
searches of his mind: in promoting internal
improvements through his country; and in
cultivating, by every social duty, the friend-
ship of his neighbors and admirers, he passed
the enviable period of his retirement; happi-
er than the vainest general in victory or the
proudest despot on his throne. The applause
and affection of his countrymen had followed
him to his retreat. The impartial suffrage of
the civilized world, had ranked him among
the most distinguished heroes of antiquity;
and his reputation had acquired a brilliancy
of lustre, which could not possibly be bright-
ened by any subsequent act he could perform.

But too he had lived long enough for his
glory; he had not lived long enough for his
country. To have obtained the blessings of
Peace and Independence, was not sufficient for
the security or happiness of America. It
was necessary that an efficient government
should be established; and the defects of the
first confederation had become too palpable
and alarming to be denied. Jealousies had
arisen among the states from the want of an
uniform system of commerce; several of
them either refused or delayed compliance
with the requisitions of congress; the foreign
and domestic debts of the union remained un-
liquidated and the character and credit of A-
merica were daily decreasing abroad. To re-
medy these evils, Virginia, if not the first,
at least among the first states in the union, for
the wisdom and patriotism of its legislature
recommended a general convention; and
gave weight to its recommendation by plac-
ing the name of Washington at the head of
its delegates. The occasion was too momen-
tous to permit him to refuse obedience to
the call and wishes of his country. But he
departed from the bowers of privacy with re-
luctance; and on the meeting of the rest of
the delegates at the city of Philadelphia was
unanimously appointed their president.

It is an object devoutly to be wished, that
the proceedings of so enlightened an assem-
bly collected for so novel and interesting a
purpose, may at some future period be given
to the public. The wide field which was pre-
sented for their discussions; the various plans
and systems which must have been suggest-
ed, and the several votes and resolutions
that must have passed on the many con-
flicting principles of its members; would form a
body of political information, which would not
only be recommended by its intrinsic merits,
but might serve to guide, and enlighten other
nations, who hereafter may be similarly, tho'
less fortunately situated. The result of the
labors of that convention is our present con-
stitution, which, tho' derided and opposed by
many on its first promulgation, has now stood
the test of twenty years, with very few amend-
ments, and conducted those United States to
honor, happiness, and wealth. It is founded
on the consent, and acknowledges the supre-
macy of the people; and its principle excel-
lence will be found to consist in its reposing
in the hands of the general government, the
regulation only of our foreign relations; while
the superintendence of our internal concerns,
still exclusively resides in the respective le-
gislatives of the states. By this division of
powers, perhaps more important than the
much admired distinction between the ex-
ecutive, legislative and judiciary departments;
not only a vigilant administration of both de-
partments is secured, but a powerful barrier is
placed against any possible encroachment on
our liberties. From the general government
usurpation can only spring; as it is entrusted
with all the power of the nation. But the states
possess the affection of the people; nor can
we apprehend the danger of their consolida-
tion into one government, when we reflect upon
the superior benefits they confer, their dif-

ferent habits and laws, and the difficulties that
would attend a new organization of municipal
offices to be substituted in the place of the
present establishments.

As little apprehension on the other hand
can be entertained for the safety of the union;
tho' the timorous croakers in politics are in
the constant habit of predicting its speedy dis-
solution. They do not however reflect that of
all obligations, that which binds the U.S. to-
gether the principle of self interest is the strong-
est, and that that government is the most
energetic of which every individual feels him-
self a part. The single reflection that the
same evils which gave birth to the constitu-
tion, will arise from its destruction, is suffi-
cient to confirm the belief of every dispassi-
onate enquirer, that we shall continue broth-
ers to the end of time.

But neither the liberty of the people, nor
the integrity of the Union, can be preserved
unimpaired, but by attending to the true prin-
ciple of this, and every other republic, the
knowledge and good sense of the people. Po-
litical writers, among others the celebrated
Montesquieu, (borrowing their ideas from the
history of the little townships of Greece, the
city of Rome, and the oligarchies of Italy, in
which every party and dispute was necessari-
ly of a personal nature) have laid it down as
an inflexible maxim, that virtue is the true
principle of a republic. But in all govern-
ments it is less necessary, that the rulers
should be virtuous, than that they should be
wise. Virtue is in fact the natural conse-
quence of wisdom and knowledge; and in re-
publics, to the existence of which the strong-
est and most selfish passions, even of its own
citizens are inimical to it. It is particularly
necessary, that the body of the people should
be thoroughly informed of the nature of their
political interests, the true state of public af-
fairs, and the real characters of the individu-
als, to whom they have delegated their au-
thority. As long as they are possessed of this
important knowledge they can never be de-
prived of the rights and privileges of free-
men. The same cause will also necessarily
divest the spirit of party of its evils; and the
degree of information which already pervades
in our infant republic has so completely chain-
ed down the many headed monster that its
influence is generally found, to be most loud-
ly deprecated by those, who feel the merited
decline of their popularity.

It was therefore the just and forcible
admonition of Washington, in his valedic-
tory address to the American people,
that they should promote, as an object
of primary importance, institutions for
the general diffusion of knowledge; and the
members of this society, founded and patro-
nized by the immortal sage, may reflect with
pleasure, on the beneficial end it has in view;
the education of youth. If it be a self evident
maxim, that virtue is commensurate with
knowledge; that vice in most instances pro-
ceeds from ignorance or error; it is impossi-
ble that the munificence of this institution
could be more advantageously directed. A-
mong those who are now seated before us,
there are many whom it is well regulated cha-
rity has perhaps saved from ruin and corrup-
tion; many to whom it has pointed out the
path to honor and wealth; and some whom
it has probably fired, with an emulation to imi-
tate the illustrious example, who first gave
them the opportunity of developing their na-
tural abilities. In a government that offers
every encouragement to merit, we indulge
the pleasing prospect, that of those deserted
children of misfortune, there may be one who
is destined to be the benefactor of his species;
to display the force and brilliancy of his genius
in an elevated sphere; and repay with grate-
ful satisfaction on his country the inestimable
favours this Society have conferred.

But the interesting views presented by the
principles of our institution, and of the A-
merican government, have too long concealed
the subjects most proper for the occasion, and
most interesting to this audience. Tho' many
doubts and differences of opinion had been
entertained on the merits of the constitution;
yet a general unanimity prevailed after its a-
doption, in the election of its first officer,
and it was fortunate for the people of Ameri-
ca, that at such a period of anxious uncertainty
they could trust their liberties with confi-
dence into the guardianship of Washington.
On the integrity and patriotism of his charac-
ter, every sentiment was in unison; and the
monarchical principle was felt, without being
acknowledged, that their first chief magistrate
could do no wrong.

The aversion of power and distinction is so
natural and common propensity of the human
breast, that instances of its absence may be
justly regarded with scepticism. But the
power with which Washington had been in-
vested by the suffrage of his country produced
no emotion in his mind, but that of affection-
ate sensibility to his country's approbation.
Had his choice been only influenced by per-
sonal considerations, the Cincinnatus of A-
merica would have continued to enjoy the
comforts of his farm, although every honor
and delight, that national gratitude could
confer, awaited his acceptance of the presi-
dential chair. His journey to New York was
the triumphal return of a long absent con-
queror to his country. The road was throng-
ed with pressing crowds of his fellow-citizens,
assembled to greet and gaze on him as he
passed; and congratulatory addresses were

presented him at every town. In the simple
language of unaffected feeling the citizens of
Alexandria expressed their admiration of his
virtues, and beheld his departure from their
vicinity, with sentiments mingled with regret.
At Philadelphia he was received with peculiar
splendor; and at Trenton he was welcomed
by the sex whose smiles can flutter the most
austere, in a manner, which must have touched
every fibre of his heart. The ceremony of his
inauguration at New York, performed in an
open gallery before a concourse of thousands
of spectators, deeply impressed with the so-
lemnity of the occasion, with the dignified
presence of the savior of his country, with
pleasing recollections of the past, and anxious
anticipations of the future, may be considered
as the most interesting scene, which history
has ever attempted to recount. When he fer-
vently repeated the oath of office, and bowed
to seal it on the volume of his religion, every
bosom swelled with the sublimest emotions;
and when proclaimed by the chancellor of
New York, the president of the U. States, a
general acclamation of enthusiastic joy re-
sounded through the air.

But these testimonials of a peoples love,
only strengthened the patriotism of this extra-
ordinary man; nor could they elate or cor-
rupt a heart, which had so deeply imbibed the
purest sentiments of piety and virtue. His
administration was attended with every advan-
tage which had been predicted by the most
sanguine friends of the constitution. Public
credit was established, commerce expanded
her sail to every quarter of the globe; wealth
was rapidly accumulated by the industrious
and enterprising citizen, and peace poured
her inestimable treasures of happiness and
morality into tranquil bosom of America.

But the events of a wise and peaceful ad-
ministration afford no eloquent topics of na-
ration; and the jarring discord of legislative
discussions is abhorrent to the temper of the
muse. It is perhaps fortunate for the United
States, that its history while Washington
was president, affords no brilliant scenes on
which fancy can expatiate; for periods of na-
tional glory are generally periods of national
calamity. The progress of real prosperity is
silent; and the unexampled improvement and
increase of the United States, during his ad-
ministration, prove that he was equally calcu-
lated for the cabinet, as the field; that he was
the Numa as well as the Romulus of his coun-
try.

After the expiration of the term of two e-
lections, he again sought that privacy and re-
tirement for which he had constantly sighed,
in the fullest exercise of his power, in the
moment of his highest popularity. But his
patriotic feelings still glowed with unceas-
ing ardor, and his valedictory admonitions to
his fellow citizens are the suggestions of a
man, whose researches were ever guided by
the light of truth and the dictates of a heart,
whose warmest pulsations were devoted to the
happiness of his country. In the shade of
Mount Vernon, it was his intention, and his
wish to have concluded the remainder of his
days, removed from the concerns and vanities
of life; and nothing but the urgent sollicita-
tions of his friends, could have induced him to
accept the chief command of the army, that
was raised in apprehension of a foreign war.
But this honor he did not live long to enjoy.
On the 14th of December 1799, he was visit-
ed the angel of death, & with the same com-
posure and serenity he had testified through
life, he obeyed the summons which called him
to the presence of his maker.

Fellow citizens, you remember the general
consternation that seized on every heart,
when the tidings of this melancholy event
were announced and confirmed. You had
lost the man who constituted your safety and
your pride; who had achieved the emancipa-
tion of your country; who had confirmed the
stability of your government by his counsels;
and who had given such an illustrious exam-
ple of dignity and temperance to his succes-
sors in office. A domestic misfortune could
not have been more sensibly felt. The whole
nation was in mourning; meetings were call-
ed in every town, and orations eloquently de-
scriptive of the virtues of their lamented be-
nefactor, though perhaps too much embitter-
ed by party feelings, were delivered before nu-
merous assemblies. By the citizens of Alex-
andria, as his merit was the most justly ap-
preciated, his loss was the most deeply felt.
The traces of their grief though softened by
time, still visibly remain; the birth day of
the hero is annually commemorated, and per-
haps his spirit at this moment hovers near the
present scene, and reads with delight, in the
hearts of this assembly, the admiration
entertained of his character.

By the congress of the U. S. peculiar hon-
ors were paid to the memory of the man—
“the first in war, first in peace, and first in
the hearts of his countrymen.” A resolution
was unanimously passed, that a marble monu-
ment commemorative of the great events of
his military and political life, should be erect-
ed for his relics at the capitol of the Metropo-
lis, which bears his name. But the resolution
has never been carried into execution. To
attribute this neglect after the example of
some of his biographers to the spirit of party,
would be both invidious and unjust; and it
may be more correctly accounted for by the
differences of opinion which will naturally ar-
ise on the situation, plan and expence of such
an undertaking. But the gratitude of the

people will not remain always unexerted, the
monument will not forever be forgotten. A
disinterested citizen may be permitted to
hope, that it will rise on the hallowed spot
where the ages of the hero now repose, that
that portion of Mount Vernon, with at some
period become the property of the nation;
and be thus preserved from any distant possi-
bility of falling into a weak or degenerate
hand. To that classic spot of liberty, let pil-
grim votaries shall repair from every quarter
of the globe; and the patriot shall receive
his fondest inspirations in its melancholy
graves—The flag of our glory and power
shall be raised in saluting to the metropolis by
the solemn scene; and its thunder shall ex-
press the grief and gratitude of America.

Time, that casts into oblivion all ordinary
beings and actions, will only add to the un-
blemished lustre of Washington's reputation,
by comparing him with his successors and by
perpetuating the blessings he established. In
the course of his numerous revolutions, it has
never displayed a character in which so many
great qualities were combined with so few im-
perfections, and it may be considered as his
highest eulogium, that his merits can be ter-
ter exhibited by examining the deductions of
malice and envy; than by repeating the praises
of panegyrist. Thus it has been said that
Washington was, by nature, cold, and unfeel-
ing, that his merit was of a negative kind, and
rather in forbearance than in action. But can
it be asserted that he was destitute of affec-
tions, when numerous instances of the force
of his feelings and passions, when the warm
attachment mutually subsisting between him-
self and his army, may be recollected by all?
Will it be pretended that he was a negative
character, when so many positive proofs of
his active abilities and zeal can be shown on
every side? Will a public reserve over his
sentiments and feelings, while placed in a
situation requiring the utmost circumspec-
tion, be interpreted into moroseness of tem-
per? A foe will not cowardly detract from
the virtues of his conqueror; the dejected
subject of a monarch will always regard with
jealousy the character of a high minded re-
publican; and the man who has no peculiar
merit but in his fancy—no pleasure but in
sensual indulgence, will naturally call rigid
the sobriety of incorruptible virtue. It is not
therefore astonishing that a generous poet of
a British court; that an ungrateful guest of
American hospitality, who could find nothing
in this country worthy of his praise, but the
entertainments of British officers, and an use-
less society of Belles Lettres Literati, should,
amidst his vulgar abuse of the people, define
the character of their father.

It has also been said that Washington was not
a man of genius; that though possessed of a
good judgment and consummate prudence, yet
he was destitute of every enterprising quality,
and every brilliant faculty of the mind. But
such an observation, even if correct, would be
no aspersion on his character. Search the his-
tory of his country and his life; examine the
difficulties and disappointments he had to en-
counter in his military career, and then decide
whether any opportunities were afforded him for
the performance of any splendid exploit; and
whether the losses and expences sustained by the
enemy do not prove the policy of his conduct?
Utility, which is the foundation of moral obliga-
tion, is also the only just criterion by which ta-
lents can be appreciated. That brilliancy of
mind, which so generally attracts the admiration
of the vulgar, is rarely servicable either to the
world or to the being so richly endowed; and
its rash and irregular exertions, both in the
cabinet and the field, are only calculated, in the
words of the poet,

“To point a moral or adorn a tale.”
But the benefits conferred by Washington on his
country shall attract the love and admiration of
mankind, when both the captious satire of his
enemies and the feeble praises of his panegyrists
are alike silenced in the dust. In ages yet un-
born, his name, like the labarum of Constantine,
shall predict a certain victory to the champion of
freedom; and his example, like the ashes of the
Phœnix, shall raise some kindred spirit to emu-
late his virtues. Poetry will ever decorate his
memory with her sweetest wreaths; and fame
will spread, to every quarter of the globe, the
splendor of his actions: In the temples which
history will erect to the glory of America, the
figure of the hero shall occupy the most com-
manding station: the altar, which his hand had
raised to the liberty of his country, shall blaze
forever high, and illuminate the most distant
scene; and every spark of feeling in the bosom
of the citizen shall be kindled into patriotism, as
he worships at the sacred shrine.

Stoped last week on a negro,
A LOAF OF SUGAR and a small pair of
SHOES: the owner, on proving property, and
paying for this advertisement, may have them
again. BENJAMIN DAVIS.

March 1
NOTICE.
THE public are respectfully informed that
Mr. Thompson is engaged as an additional teach-
er in the Academy, to commence the first of A-
pril. By the contemplated arrangement the stu-
dies will be increased. The common branches of
English Education, the Mathematics, the Ele-
ments of Natural and Moral Philosophy, Belle
Lettres and Composition, will be taught.
March 1

Lemons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superi-
or quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. self

FOR SALE.

Spanish HIDES,

White and brown clayed SUGARS in
bags,
Muscavado SUGARS in hhds. & bla.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madelia WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and qr. casks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26. law 3m.

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;
THE whole of the REAL ESTATE be-
longing to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in
and adjacent to the town of Centerville, in
Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known
TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mit-
chell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occu-
pancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from
eight hundred to a thousand acres of good
FARMING LAND, at present in the pos-
session of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Wal-
ter Lockyer, which will be disposed of in sepe-
rate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to
buy or rent any of the above property will first
view the same and judge for themselves—a
further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small
proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh,

Fairfax County Oct. 23. law

PROSPECTUS

LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH
THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Performed by order of the Government of the
United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meri-
weather Lewis, and will be divided into two
parts, the whole comprised in three volumes,
octavo, the first containing at least seven hun-
dred pages, the second and third from four to
five hundred each, printed on good paper, and
fair pic type. The several volumes in suc-
cession will be put to press at as early peri-
ods as the avocations of the author will per-
mit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been
made with a view to the accommodation of
every description of readers, and is here of-
fered to the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become sub-
scribers, may accommodate themselves with
either of the parts, or the entire work, as it
shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by **ROBERT GRAY,**
Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be pub-
lished

LEWIS AND CLARK'S MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 97 west, to the Pacific Ocean
and between 36 and 52 north latitude
with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensi-
ons five feet eight inches by three feet ten
inches.

Embracing all their late discoveries, and
that part of the continent heretofore the least
known. This map will be compiled from the
best maps now extant, as well published as in
manuscript, from the collective information
of the best informed travellers through the
various portions of that region, and corrected
by a series of several hundred celestial obser-
vations, made by Captain Lewis during his
late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these
several works will be delivered at the most
respectable commercial towns, and at the seats
of government of the respective states and
territories within the Union: no advance is
required, nor will payment be demanded un-
til such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols.
will be ten dollars, and that of part the se-
cond, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered
in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed
for these works, to lists which contained no
stipulated prices for the same, and who may
be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed,
are at liberty to withdraw their names from
such lists at any time prior to the 1st day of
December next.

M. LEWIS.
[Aug. 7.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late
firm of **THOMPSON and VEITCH,** to
a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the follow-
ing

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House
with elegant stores, on the south side
of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets,
lots extending back 175 feet; at present oc-
cupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and
James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is
considered to be amongst the best for business
in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side
of King-street, near the corner of King and
Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, ex-
tending back 119 feet, and bounded on the
south by an alley, on which is a shed occu-
pied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street,
betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied
by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each
side of said house. Their situation for busi-
ness equal to any unimproved property in
town.

That large commodious and brick tavern,
in George-Town, with all the buildings and
improvements attached thereto, situated on the
main street leading from the public ferry;
occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwell-
ing houses, with brick stables and carriage
houses, being part of the six buildings, situ-
ated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of
Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finish-
ed brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jef-
ferson county, late the property of Van Ru-
therford, with a large garden and the corner
storehouse on same lot, situate near the cen-
tre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements,
a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoin-
ing, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the
property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main
street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a
central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the
above property in Charles-Town, application
may be made to **William Tate, Esq.** of that
place, or to **Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.** of
Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, contain-
ing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring
late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract
there are two settlements and about 60 acres
in cultivation, the rest of the land well tim-
bered; the new turnpike road will pass thro'
a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis
living near the Gum-Spring, will show this
to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick
county, about four miles from Winchester
and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes.
For particulars apply to **Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.**

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire
county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near
the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by
Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph
county, being part of an old military survey,
on the south side of Glad Creek, considered
to be of excellent quality. This tract is situ-
ated in a thickly settled part of that country,
and contiguous to the main road leading from
Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-
river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 275
acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Penn-
sylvania; situated on the Monongahela river,
and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about
one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry,
and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large
proportion is rich bottom land, with a valu-
able orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres
in cultivation. The main road from Union-
Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property
we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on
the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand,
and the residue in three or four equal annual
payments, the purchaser giving bonds with
security on the premises.

**JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.**

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or
more years, adjoining the place where-
on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a
complete set of tools. A Dwelling-house in
comfortable condition, calculated for a fami-
ly, together with between three and four acres
of very rich land.—From several years expe-
rience, I can with truth declare, that there
can be no better stand for a blacksmith than
the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek.
December 2—15.] law
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand,
will give good wages to a young man, or a
man with a family.

Printing in all its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

GARDEN SEEDS

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large assort-
ment of GARDEN SEEDS of last year's
growth. Peas, early Charleston, Marrowfat,
do. Green Rencival, do. Early Dwarf Beans,
assorted, Lima do. Vensor, do. Cabbage, Early
York, Early Dwarf, White Savoy, Yellow and
Green, do. Salmon and Purple Radishes, Red,
White and Black, Turnip Radishes, Celery,
Endive, Spinage, Parsley, Red Beet, Carrots,
Parsnips, White, Red, and Portugal Onion,
Early, Long, Green, and Common Cumber,
Lettice, Early, Selesia, Ice, and Royal, do.
Asparagus Roots, Herbs of all sorts.

A. L. S. O.

A large variety of Grafted Fruit Trees,
Flowering Shrubs and Roots, a collection of
Green House Plants, in Pots, Orange, Cha-
dock, and Lemon Trees, in Boxes, fit to bear
Fruit.

Apply at his nursery, lower end of Pitt-
street, Alexandria.

Peter Billy,

February 13. 2aw4tt

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro
man named Charles Johnson, about 5
feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small
scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small
for a person of his size: had on and took with
him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel,
and trousers of the same, a black coat &
an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other
cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will
be given if taken in the county, or the above
reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't
home.

LAWRENCE HOOE, sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cau-
tioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26. co

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Saturday
evening last,

A Negro Man named DAMON.

ABOUT five feet ten inches high, twenty
one years of age, slender made, and a
likely fellow. Had on when he went away a
blue roundabout jacket and pantaloons, striped
swansdown waistcoat, and it is supposed took
with him sundry other clothes. It is expect-
ed he has gone to Georgetown or Washington.
The above reward will be given for appre-
hending said fellow and reasonable charges if
brought home.

John Gadby.

Feb. 22. law 5t

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he
continues to carry on as usual, at his
house on Royal-street near the market, the
business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cut-
ler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun &
Pistol Barrel, Browning, Bluing & Polishing
in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully
attended to. All kinds of house work in the
Smith line done in the neatest manner at the
shortest notice, by

Caleb Hefley.

Nov. 23. S3m

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of
Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
dispose of the following valuable and increas-
ing property upon low terms, which property,
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
a legal title to the same for upwards of one
hundred years.

One tract well known by the name
of *A. INGDOM*, being on the Potomac river
between Alexandria and George Town, and
nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-
tifully situated, containing about Four Hun-
dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for
three hundred and sixty dollars per annum
with other stipulations contained in the sar-
lease.

One other tract contiguous to the
first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-
lars per annum, containing about sixty ac-
res.

One other tract containing ten acres
of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill
tract.

One other tract contiguous to the
Abingdon estate, and within two and a half
miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres.
The greatest part of this land is heavily cov-
ered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto
River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
the land he was entitled to for his military ser-
vices during the revolutionary war. All the
title papers with the will under which I am
entitled to the above property, are in the
hands of **BALDWIN DABE, Esq.** to whom ap-
plication will please to be made for terms &c.
he being legally authorised to contract and
dispose of all the above valuable property, for
which good and satisfactory titles will be giv-

Walter S. Alexander.

August 15. 2a

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's saws
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;
to; pepper; ginger, raso and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Ger-
mania and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mal-
der; coppers; allum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading flues; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each and
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
trichies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, in ad-
dition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles from
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, at his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

Best green Coffee

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira,

Bussellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and pearl

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip, and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flax

indigo, allum, coppers, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

gliff and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of at
the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(at the Press)

VOL VIII.

Sales at V
On every Tuesday
WILL BE
Vendue Store,
Water s

A Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which w
the bills of the day—
which are on limitation
which are established,
viewed and purchased at
and prices.

P. G. M.

WANT

A middle aged woman
ing a house. To one of
and wages will be given.
ten.

Sept. 9.

PROFI

CUT AND P

AND

PROFILE 11

DONE IN GOLD L

NEXT door to Mr. J

King-Street, nearl

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

HEMP FO

I HAVE on hand, ten t

lity CLEAN COUN

to sell for cash, or on a ti

Bryan

December 30

TEN PL

Choice Cognac

8 hhds. West-India

10 qr. casks L. P. T

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insu

For Sale by

Catle

November 19.

RAILS WA

The Subscriber

chase about two thousand

RAILS, to be delivered at

ten.

J.

Jan. 15.

TO RE

and possession given on the

next.

The three story

On the corner of King and

now occupied by Mr. J

terms apply to Col. Geo

next door, or to the subsc

Nic

City of Washington, C

JAMES SAN

Offers for sale

25 hogsheads Mus

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well fl

5 pipes Cogniac Br

12 quarter casks Sher

12 bales Tennessee C

and as u

A general assortment

Spiruous Liquors, Teas

BRYAN HA

HAS FOR S

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

3